The threat of nuclear waste repositories close at hand to hundreds of tribes, and pressures on their reservations, is one issue the 1986 Executive Council meeting of the NCAI held in Washington, D.C., at the Quality Inn on Capitol Hill, February 10–12. Representatives of tribes from across the country met to consider radioactive waste repositories, budget cuts, and gating legislation.

with tribal representatives. There were numerous questions and concerns. Social representatives, with many of them still struggling to make ends meet, would be able to negotiate the DOE. The conference was also attended by tribal representatives, including several leaders of the Native American Rights Fund, who were there to express their support for the tribes in their efforts to protect their lands and their way of life.

The conference ended with a call to action. Tribes were urged to continue their efforts to protect their lands and their way of life. The conference was a significant event in the ongoing struggle to protect tribal lands and resources.

At the conclusion of the conference, tribal leaders vowed to continue their efforts to protect their lands and their way of life. They called on all tribes to join together in this struggle. The conference was a significant event in the ongoing struggle to protect tribal lands and resources.

The conference was a significant event in the ongoing struggle to protect tribal lands and resources.

The conference was a significant event in the ongoing struggle to protect tribal lands and resources.
Swimmer addresses NCAI

I. "Time is here", he said, "to do what is right for the Native American tribes and their members across the United States, to coordinate with the state on the matters of federal law and policy and to protect the interests of the tribes and their members."

II. Russell Swimmer, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

A. As programs area reduced and budget reduced, almost every tribe will have some trouble operating, according to Swimmer. Tribes will need to either reduce tribal government overhead or find other sources of income, such as taxation, he said.

B. Swimmer also indicated that he will be looking less favorably on grants for feasibility studies. We cannot continue to do feasibility studies when we know it will not be feasible, he advised to the tribal representatives.

C. "the time to reduce the budget is now," he told the representatives. He said that tribes need to "pull more dollars out there for the time being, but "away from the budget."

D. "The time is now to collectively influence Congress," he said. Entering said that the tribes need to collectively influence the Congress, but he said that he will not do so because of tribal management.

III. TRIBES VOICE CONCERNS ON NUCLEAR WASTE

A. DOE representatives spoke to tribal representatives during the NCAI meeting in Washington, D.C. Abuses, from the left, are, Dr. Sally Mann, DOE, Tom Issacs, DOE, and Lee LaFernier, Red Cloud.

B. Russell Jim, Yakima Nation said that the tribes are concerned about the policies and concerns of the tribes, and he said that the tribes need to coordinate with the state on the matters of federal law and policy and to protect the interests of the tribes and their members.

C. Entering also said that the DOE is studying the safety and security of the radioactive waste in one of the federal repositories.

D. A site called a MRS (microsite repository system) is being considered in the state of Washington, due to Congress on the MRS, the U.S. Department of Energy, and the federal court, which says the waste has been done.

E. The purpose of the MRS is to contain the radioactive waste at one site, before it is prepared for, and then ship it from one central point rather than many waste facilities. At the first repository site there are three different points around the country. DOE feels that the MRS would be more easily managed.

F. Entering also said, "it's time to list the best and the worst, including civilian spent fuel and waste from defense."

G. "Time is now to collect our best information," he said. Entering also said that the DOE is studying the safety and security of the radioactive waste in one of the federal repositories.

H. "The time is now to collectively influence Congress," he said. Entering also said that the DOE is studying the safety and security of the radioactive waste in one of the federal repositories.

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V. Entering also said that the DOE is studying the safety and security of the radioactive waste in one of the federal repositories.

W. Entering also said that the DOE is studying the safety and security of the radioactive waste in one of the federal repositories.

X. Entering also said that the DOE is studying the safety and security of the radioactive waste in one of the federal repositories.

Y. Entering also said that the DOE is studying the safety and security of the radioactive waste in one of the federal repositories.

Z. Entering also said that the DOE is studying the safety and security of the radioactive waste in one of the federal repositories.

Ref.: For more information, please contact the DOE's Web site for the NCAI meeting.

Several questions were presented to Entering from the tribal representatives during the NCAI meeting. Several questions were presented to Entering from the tribal representatives during the NCAI meeting. Several questions were presented to Entering from the tribal representatives during the NCAI meeting. Several questions were presented to Entering from the tribal representatives during the NCAI meeting.
TRIBES ACT AGAINST LEADSHOT

LEAD vs STEEL

LENGTH OF SHOT STRING — 50 YARDS

STEEL SHOT STRING ONLY 1/2 TO 1/3 AS LONG AND 80% OF THE DIAMETER OF LEAD.

TYPICAL PERCENT OF SHOT WITHIN A 30 INCH CIRCLE

STEEL 10 TO 20 FEET

STEEL SHOT PATTERN MORE DENSE AND SMALLER THAN LEAD

PATTERN SIZE — 35 TO 45 YARDS

STEEL SHOT PATTERN MORE DENSE AND SMALLER THAN LEAD

REMEMBER: A FASTER, SMALLER COLUMN OF STEEL SHOT MEANS MORE ACCURATE SHOOTING REQUIRED... BUT MORE PELLETS HITTING THE TARGET.

STEEL SHOT NEEDS CONSIDERABLE MORE ALLOWANCE BEYOND 45 YARDS

ANTI-INDIAN ADS

RUN IN AREA PRESS

ATTENTION ICE FISHERMEN

Do you know that Chippewa "tribe" fishermen are allowed to "fish" 20 times "each", and that they only have to be "attended" by 2 "women"?

Do you know Chippewa "tribal" fishermen are allowed to "spear" muskies?

Do you know they are permitted a 2' x 3' hole in the ice for spearfishing, "on all "ice-fished lakes of Northern Wisconsin"?

"Protect American's Rights, and Responsibilities are you?"

The ad was placed by Menominee resident Jack Sorenson, a local leader of ERFE (Equal Rights for Everyone), a self-proclaimed anti-Indian group. It is listed in the acting Chairman of PARP.

The ad is phrased in such a manner that they imply that there is something wrong with the Chippewa methods, explained Drisette.

"If these ads are written and effective on the Chippewa will be soon found among angry whites," said Tom Zovak.

"Indians and treaties will once more erroneously get nothing for ERFE and PARP stirring things up and scaring the tourists."

"It's something ERFE and PARP do consistently in attacking Chippewa treaty rights."

According to the Commission the anti-Chippewa groups thrive on people's fears and on the controversies they themselves create.

Published in the Lakeland Times.

January 24, 1986.
FROM THE HUMBLE SERPENT, RUEBEN SNAKE, JR.

How Now, Brown Cow?
or
Witter Guest We Go Now, Noon?
A Brief Paper To Generate Discussion About the Continuing Plight of American Indians and Straining to be Useful

Prepared By
Yasse Humble Serpent
Reuben A. Snake Jr.


President Reagan's Indian Policies

There are many admirable objectives outlined in President Reagan's stated Indian Policy. The cornerstone of that policy is economic development—on reservations, as such, as the paper states, is a priority of Indian leadership. The focus of this Policy involves "support to tribes in attaining private capital, developing, necessary, managerial abilities, removing legal barriers restricting the tribes and developing the infrastructure for utilities, roads and other public services—to bring private entrepreneurs and investors to the reservations." While agreeing that there are real elements in this program which are consistent with Indian goals and objectives, there are some serious problems which are not addressed.

The idea of attracting investment capital to the reservations is not new. There have been repeated attempts, especially over the past twenty years, to do this. This overwhelming majority of these attempts have failed. The reason for this failure is that the most of the thinking about self-development has originated outside the Indian community and has suffered the same problems which characterized the discussion about the Indian governmental self-determination. President Reagan has "asked tribes to seek real economic development, to build on private investments and profit-making industries, and to base a system of government housing and make-work programs," but has offered little assistance in developing an appropriate definition of what economic development is and how Indian people can take concrete steps in that direction.

We assert that economic development is human development. The process by which people take control of their economic lives involves President of NCAI they be able to solve problems and make decisions about every aspect of their world. The idea of self-determination is inextricably related to the problems around economic development. Educators, social workers, health service people and governmental administrators all play a crucial role in the process of creating an environment which fosters the establishment and growth of economic activities through the development and support of human beings who are adequately trained and motivated to be successful producers of the material world Indian people want and need.

For true economic development to grow in Indian Country, Indian people need to be able to make decisions in involving priorities in all of the above areas. It is not possible to promote economic growth in an environment in which people have no input into the educational priorities which provide the training of their people. The same can be said for every one of the supportive functions of economic life.

There is enormous and as yet untapped potential for economic growth in Indian Country. Most successful economic development has occurred in places where the Indian people originated not only the projects, but the thinking behind these projects. Indian cultural values are an asset to this process, and so are economic values, apartheid and other peoples have been successful in adapting their cultural values to a modern productive process. Indian people possess cultural values with potential and those values would be encouraged to develop and grow. When a community takes ownership of the thinking which formulates productive activities, they are motivated to be successful and strive, to make the best and human potential. In that entertaining economic development is inevitable.

We are hopeful the federal government will encourage and promote an era of relations which will strengthen the idea of Indian self-determination and economic development and will provide assistance to this process in a responsible manner. The spirit of the present administration's thinking is that we have done our job and although we have often seen such developments dissipate in the rhetoric of the past, we can continue that development of a future in which Indian people can experience pride and dignity as American people.

The following statement was extracted from a paper presented at the Heath Congress of the latest American Indian Institute held October 28th through November 1st, 1985. The author of the statement used this statement to illustrate the continuing dichotomy between us "indians" and the "long-lost" owners as regards what the Hell is happening in this country of ours.

As NCAI President, I have been told by numerous people from many quarters that I am the one person who must get something going to deal with our current dilemas. My own view of the situation is that I can do a damn thing without the help of many people who are much more learned, much more knowledgeable and much more aware of things political than I. In brief, I'm just a pal Indian boy from the Flatheads of Montana and I ain't no where near smart enough to deal with all the brain power that exists in Washington, D.C. that is "creating our current plight."

The advisement of the time (the Indians Tribe and Indian) people necessitates some "brainstorming" by Indians and Indian-lovers to create some kind of organized strategy so that "Indian Country" can support a game plan of some kind which will help us to overcome our plight.

I'm really all the realistic I need to hear. Let's forge any more rhetoric and get down to the basics.

The basic purpose of this brief paper is to open our discussion to the issues at hand so that we don't run our universe in this "irritating session."

I need some thought and consensus on two questions, which are:

1. Is there any realistic hope of creating "political us" without all of our "National Indian organizations and, if so, what strategies do we need to do it.

2. Contingent upon the consciousness of the above question, what one priority, a any area I. economic development, health, education, tribal sovereignty, etc. could we support.

I conclude with a long, sincere thank you to you, my much needed input.

Your Humble Servant

Reuben A. Snake, Jr., President National Congress of American Indians

The average savage review presented by NCAI staff provided light-hearted entertainment for participants at the banquet.

Fun and Honors During NCAI Banquet

Rueben Snake congratulates Joe Delacroix as he receives one of the several awards bestowed during the ceremonies.
"We want to become self-sufficient as soon as we can, and we want to achieve a better way of life for our Indian people," Allen said, "but it's not going to happen overnight, it takes a lot of work and a lot of dedication, and a lot of money. We have the dedication and we have the people here willing to do the work. All we are asking is that funding continue long enough so that we can achieve the goals we agreed on in the beginning."

Allen said that to cut off funding now, when the groundwork has been done, so much time and money have been invested, would waste all that time, money, and effort. He added that there is an area like Lac du Flambeau's current 64% unemployment rate, help hits to come from somewhere. "At least the money we're spending on our programs, and the money or the state have spent over, it's just welfare...relief, with no end in sight. And it will probably cost a taxpayer a lot more in the process - and for what? A program without hope." Allen said that the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings bill, like those before it, is not fairly responsible to respect to what it is attempting to do. "You think this will save the same funds, but I still think it will, think again," Allen said. "Just imagine your county's budget if they have to go double digit...or for one budget, for example," he said. Reservations like Lac du Flambeau make up a large chunk of the country, and with high unemployment and drog- out rates, would potentially add heavily to county costs in social services, health, and other services. "I know the local county social services are already on probation," Allen said, "and I just don't know what they'd do if they have to take what we have here in addition, there's no way with their current staffing that they could, who do you think is going to pay for that?"

Patty Marks, a lobbyist for the tribe, met with Assistant Attorney General Appleton and representatives of the Lac du Flambeau tribe, revealing that the tribe would attempt to hold the government responsible for the treaty rights.
REGIONAL BOARD ON NUKE WASTE TO BE FORMED

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources is considering issuing a draft environmental impact statement for nuclear waste in Wisconsin. A regional board is being formed to help with the decision-making process.

The board will include representatives from various groups, including Native American tribes, environmental organizations, and the state. It is expected to begin meeting in the fall of 2015.

The board will be responsible for providing input on the draft statement and making recommendations to the DNR.

The topic of nuclear waste disposal has been contentious in Wisconsin, with several communities opposing the proposal.

The board’s first meeting is scheduled for early 2016. Public comment on the draft statement will be accepted until December 21, 2015.

For more information, visit the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources website at dnr.wi.gov.
An independent investigation...

Ashtabula County...

B.A.)...returning...

February 17...

March...

...impossible and reasonable to believe the Michael Bressette case was ill...to assure the investigation.

February 17, 1986.

...of purple loosestrife. The committee recommended a proposed study by USFWS and USDA to develop...suitable biological control for purple loosestrife in the United States.

Many states are involved in developing habitat restoration and management (including the GLIFWC, which is the expansion of the spring rice restoration program) in northern Wisconsin. A sub-committee was formed (including Andryk) to review and evaluate the impact of current and proposed rice rice...waterfowl populations in the Mississippi Flyway.

....TKen Swenson: Committee Chairman...

The Committee is composed of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan. The plan provides for coordinated efforts between the Midwest and the U.S. to restore the...of purple loosestrife and Canada geese...hunting season to help control overabundance of purple loosestrife...in Wisconsin.

VP Canada Goose...calculated efforts for next year's tribal hunt. They mentioned an important aspect of our assessment...hunting season reports, a 1986 proposal for...of purple loosestrife in the Flyway would be based on a one-year goose season would be justified, based onámara...status.

The possibility of a 1986...waterfowl hunt for...in Michigan's Upper Peninsula...Waterfowl Specialist Jerry Soper has...GLIFWC and the Michigan DNR...success and the results will be...in the Flyway. The 1.5...some states would be split by all states, provinces, and agencies of the Mississippi Flyway Council.
TRIBES SEEK TO PRESERVE ENDANGERED SPECIES

Endangered and threatened species research, education

The Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) is an ongoing research program that identifies, monitors, and evaluates the status of Wisconsin's biological diversity. It is a joint effort of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point.

NHI staff conducts surveys, designs monitoring plans, and monitors populations of plants and animals. The program is supported by a variety of funding sources, including federal, state, and private contributions.

The NHI is committed to protecting Wisconsin's biological diversity and maintaining the health of the state's natural resources. It is an important component of the Wisconsin Natural Heritage Program, which is charged with the responsibility of identifying, cataloging, and monitoring Wisconsin's natural resources.

The NHI is a member of the National Natural Heritage Program, a network of state agencies that work together to preserve and protect the nation's natural resources.

The NHI is committed to preserving Wisconsin's biological diversity and maintaining the health of the state's natural resources.

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MANKINSON PAGE

TRIBES SEEK TO PRESERVE ENDANGERED SPECIES

Wolves tracks found on the Bad River Reservation, this project is monitored by stewards from the Bad River Department of Natural Resources and Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission.

Tribal Endangered, Threatened, and Specie...
THE LAC DU FLAMBEAU BAND OF CHIPPEWA

PROGRESS
TOWARDS ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Buying Simpson Electric was a big step for the Lac du Flambeau Tribe last year, perhaps a sign the future is bright. The purchase is considered one of the largest ever made by an Indian tribe, and it provides the Lac du Flambeau with the control of a business that has been the largest private employer for 40 years.

In August, 1989, Lac du Flambeau closed the deal with Kennedy Industries, Inc. of Ely, Minn. purchasing Simpson Electric for the tune of $227.5 million. The company manufactures and sells electronic measuring instruments, such as hand-held testing meters and panel mount meters.

There are six other plants operating in northern Wisconsin and a sales/administrative office in Ely, Minn. as well.

The possibility of purchasing the company was first brought to the tribe's attention by Tribal Asset Management, a Minneapolis-based firm that handles all investments for the Lac du Flambeau and the Tribu Council followed up by approving a $215,000 loan to the tribe for a study of the company.

The study revealed that Simpson, which averaged about $130 million in sales over the last 15 years, was a sound company and one which would make money for the tribe.

About three months after the deal was finalized, Tribal Assets, a transaction was worked out between Tribal Counsel and the Tribal Council.

The deal which was developed by Tribal Assets was financed with a $65 million bond issue by the tribe.

In February, 1990, the tribe was on the verge of finding solutions to its financial situation, as it was about to start making $9 million a month in bonds issued by the tribe.

The tribe's interest toward finding solutions to its financial problems began in the fall of 1989, when tribal representatives attended a meeting of the Minnesota Indian Economic Development Corporation.

Although the program is rather than continuing to fail in this area, the project represents a cooperative effort with the surrounding community to enhance understanding between cultures, and to provide the flow of tourist to the area.

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The project represents a cooperative effort with the surrounding community to enhance understanding between cultures, and to provide the flow of tourists to the area.
Management of the tribe's natural resources has long been a priority of the Lac du Flambeau Tribe. One particular emphasis in the area of resource management is currently to improve the level of cooperation between tribe and state in addressing management issues and activities.

According to Dewey Schwallenberg, Director of the Lac du Flambeau Natural Resources Program, the tribe is "looking towards a cooperative state-tribal effort in the area of fisheries in particular. Schwallenberg says fisheries is a priority area because the state generates revenues from on-reservation fishing activities, but no revenues are given back to the tribe for the purpose of management.

Also, Schwallenberg cites boat registralion as an area where state benefits form the revenue, but the tribe's boatings receive frequent use with no reimbursement for the use.

Ideally a cooperative program with the state would provide for the tribe performing technical management with funding from the state.

**HATCHERY**

A primary resource of the tribe is its hatchery, which produces 30 million walleye eggs annually. The hatchery program is growing, according to Schwallenberg, with an increased production of northern pike, musky, and white suckers.

Four years ago the hatchery employed three full time technicians and the program director with ten people on limited time. Today 23 people are working, 20 Indian employees and three non-Indians.

Five acres of rearing ponds were completed in 1985 as one part of the fishery expansion, and in 1986 the hatchery looks forward to the completion of twenty raceways as well. The improved facilities will allow for the production of more fish to fingerling size, thus improving the survival rate of hatchery fish once released.

Over the past 50 years of operations the hatchery has stocked over 300 million fish in the reservation's lakes, while state's activities have been negligible, says Schwallenberg.

But the production of fish is only part of the fishery management activities at Lac du Flambeau. Other aspects of the program include performing creel census, electroshocking surveys of fish populations, and training and equipping staff. Creel census' have indicated that 95% of the fishing on the lakes is done by non-Indian fishermen and about 1% of the state's fishing is done at Lac du Flambeau.

Training has played a major part of the fishery program on the reservation. All staff have attended a vocational technical training program offered on reservation. Schwallenberg says a three-year training program has been completed in two years.

The training program has included study in the development of fish culture provided by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. A third year, according to Schwallenberg, will involve a course in fish management which will be run through the University of Illinois.

He says the tribal resource management program has been able to collect harvest data on tribal members much more successfully than the state. Consequently, a combination of state and tribal information on harvests can lead to more effective fish management.

**GAME**

The tribe also manages game resources, running off-reservation hunting registra tion programs and performing research on species such as white-tailed deer, grouse, snowshoe hare.

Wild rice beds have also been of concern to Lac du Flambeau and research has been done on the area beds. Currently, Schwallenberg says they are proposing a cooperative management program with the state on Powell March for the wild rice crop.

The project would be looking to improve the wild rice habitat as well as establish wild rice beds.

Other areas of resource management activity have included assisting with eagle banding projects as well as beaver management and stream improvements projects.

The major thrust of the natural resource program has been twofold: one to improve and manage the resource, and the other has been to provide training to tribal members which provides them with the skills to manage their own resources.

The hatchery is staffed largely by tribal members, all of whom have taken technical training in fish culture offered on the reservation through W.I.T.I.

**FORESTRY**

Forestry is another important area in resource management for the tribe. Above, from the left, Kevin Maulson, former CDBG Coordinator, Larry Dakota, Forestry Technician, and Scott McDugal, Forestry Manager, look over Christmas trees for the development of a CDBG proposal. (Photo by Dewey Schwallenberg)